

CHICAGO COMMONS

A Monthly Record of Social Settlement Life and Work.

Vol. I.

AUGUST, 1896.

No. 5.



A UNION STREET GLIMPSE.

View of Chicago Commons from the Illinois Medical College looking southwest. Drinking trough at right of center. Tracks in the foreground run east and west on Austin Avenue; the trolley car at right is going northwest on Milwaukee Avenue. Union Street runs north and south.

LABOR ISSUE.

September Number of "Chicago Commons" to be of Value for Workingmen and to All Interested in the Labor Movement—Prof. Taylor's Labor Studies.

The September issue of CHICAGO COMMONS, which will follow the August number as early in the month as possible, might be called our "Labor Day Issue," since it will contain much that will be of interest to the friends and observers of the Labor Movement. Its principal feature will be the first of a series of monthly studies on the

SOCIAL CONDITION AND MOVEMENT OF LABOR.

The studies will be conducted by Professor Taylor, and are designed to be of the utmost possible

popular interest and value. It is intended that each of the studies shall contain:

1. Definite statement of the ground to be covered.
2. Assignments of specific topics for individual original investigation and observation, and in historical, biographical, economic and statistical lines.
3. Reading references.
4. Appropriate excerpts, etc.

ADDITIONAL FEATURES.

In addition to these studies, the September issue will contain an unique account of the enforcement of the Golden Rule as the shop-ordinance in a western factory; a short bibliography of the labor movement; poetry and other selections of a timely character; in short, every effort will be made to insure for the September number of CHICAGO COMMONS an interested reading by the friends of the Labor Movement wherever it may circulate.

"LORD, MAKE US ALL LOVE ALL."

Lord, make us all love all, that when we meet
Even myriads of earth's myriads at thy bar,
We may be glad as all true lovers are,
Who, having parted, count reunion sweet.
Safe gathered home around thy blessed feet,
Come home by different roads from near and far,
Whether by whirlwind or by flaming car,
From pangs or sleep, safe folded round thy seat.
Oh, if our brother's blood cry out at us,
How shall we meet thee who hast loved us all,
Thee whom we never loved, not loving him?
The unloving cannot chant with seraphim,
Bear harp of gold or psalm victorious,
Or face the vision beatifical.

—Christina G. Rossetti.

SOCIOLOGY GAINS GROUND.

Its Advent in the National Educational Association.

Recognition in a Series of Notable Papers at One of the Foremost Gatherings of Educators—Addresses by Commissioner Harris of the Bureau of Education, Professors Small and Barnes, President Hall of Worcester, and Others.

The sociological class-room from which we hear this month is nothing less than the session of the National Educational Association at Buffalo, devoted to the relation between education and sociology. The main paper was presented by Prof. Albion W. Small of the University of Chicago. It was an elaborate attempt to define philosophically the relationship between the new science and the old. Education, Professor Small maintains, consists in—

- (1) Cultivating the powers of discriminating observation.
- (2) Strengthening the logical faculties.
- (3) Improving the process and powers of comparison.

The analytic study of sociology includes—

- (1) Man's natural environment, animate and inanimate.
- (2) Man himself as an individual in all his characteristics.
- (3) Man's associations or institutions.

POINTS BY PROFESSOR SMALL.

Some of the sparks flashed as follows:

"The demand of sociology upon pedagogy is that teachers stop training one particular mental power and pay attention to all the powers; stop wet-nursing orphan mental faculties and bring the child into touch with what is and as it is, and the mind itself will do the rest." "The study of sociology should begin with the nursing bottle and should continue as long as social relations exist." "Sociology, like charity, should begin at home

with the family and extend to the compass of the race." "The first studies in sociology should be of the society, next the school-house and the town in which we live."

THE CHILD AS A SOCIAL FACTOR.

Prof. Earl Barnes, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, followed with a briefer but suggestive paper, designed to answer these three questions:

- (1) What makes the child a social factor distinct from the adult?
- (2) How does society take advantage of this and use it for its own advantage?
- (3) How does the pupil react upon society and affect it?

The child was declared to be naturally a great conservative in the smaller affairs pertaining to itself, and they were relegated to habit. In the larger matters of religion, ethics, politics and art children tend to be radical and return to logical conclusions. This makes the pupil the great radical force of the world. The adult accepts expediency, necessity, or what he calls experience, as the basis of action. The child accepts authority or the logical out-put of his own mind.

Society tries to mould the pupil in its own likeness, that he may safely bear along the accumulated treasures of civilization. To-day, society talks of educating a child for himself, but really, society, through the state, church, societies and individuals, educates our children for Catholicism, Protestantism, American citizenship, temperance, or whatever other ideas may be in vogue. "In the larger freedom we are giving, lies our hope," said Professor Barnes.

PRESERVES THE RACE FROM EXTINCTION.

The child tends to preserve the race from extinction by constantly rejecting some part of the accumulated civilization, thus enabling biological adjustment to keep pace with the advance in civilization. He also recalls each generation to the eternal ideals of the race, and thereby becomes the ever-renewed savior of society. Through immediate reaction upon the adults around him, the pupil retards the decadence of his elders. Society is coming to trust more and more in all the radical tendencies of childhood and to distrust all education that tends to emphasize the natural conservatism of children in small things, and in this society is wise.

President Canfield, of Ohio State University, was prevented from presenting his paper on "The Teacher as a Social Factor," but the proceedings will doubtless contain it.

The discussion was participated in by several of the most eminent members of the Association.

Mr. J. M. Harper, inspector of superior schools, Quebec, Canada, emphasized individual ethics that

inspires clean lines, as fundamental to social ethics, sociology and psychology.

SOCIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY.

President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., commented upon the marvelous development which sociology has had in this country within the last few years. "The relations between sociology and psychology," he said, "are getting exceedingly close and fruitful," and added, "I don't exactly know where one ends and the other begins." The sociological results of heredity are explaining how the amalgamation of the masses made the strength of the present. Man is universalized. We have four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, until, if we figure back to William I, we have 23,000,000 ancestors.

United States Commissioner of Education, Mr. William T. Harris, closed with a fine emphasis upon "The Teacher as a Factor in Sociology." "Education," he said, "is the foundation of sociology, which is the science of civilization, the science of the combination of man into social wholes, the family, civil society, the state and the church. The teacher, with the exception of the clergyman, has the best opportunity to bring about the highest relation between the individual and the social whole. The teacher has the finest opportunity to lift his or her profession up to the point where it will be recognized as a profession through the study and teaching of sociology."

PERMANENT SOCIAL RESULTS.

The Warden's Field Notes of His Pilgrimage to Northern Michigan—Good Work of the Men's League at Petoskey—Interest in the Commons Kindergarten.

[BY THE WARDEN.]

There has been no abatement of the intense interest found in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa in the discussion of social phenomena as reported in the previous issue of CHICAGO COMMONS as the Warden's pilgrimage has carried the test into Michigan. Indeed, it would seem impossible to surpass the interest displayed, for instance, at Bay View; and no more grateful evidence of this fact could present itself than in the response made in practical effort to attain practical result in the local life of the neighboring city of Petoskey.

Bay View is the great Chautauqua of the West. Its six university schools, presided over by Prof. John M. Coulter, of the University of Chicago, and manned by professors from the great educational centers, east and west, include no less than thirty classes in the ancient and modern languages, literature, sciences, pedagogy, music, art, physical culture and elocution. Teachers and special students constitute most of the classes and pay for the

opportunity to do the most thorough intellectual work of which they are capable.

The popular platform courses, which command a most intelligent though most diverse audience, are strictly educational and have been given by some of the eminent educators of this and other lands. Around the large and handsomely equipped lecture halls, library and auditorium are grouped hundreds of cottages, overlooking, from charming terraces, the rarely beautiful scenery of Little Traverse Bay. Suburbs of this summer city dot the long arm of land which stretches a full half-circle around these bluest waters of the northland lake.

THE WORK AT PETOSKEY.

The more significant and permanent social results of the pilgrimage which we have been reporting are well exemplified at Petoskey. Last summer, under the personal, prompt and vigorous pastoral leadership of Rev. James Gale Inglis, formerly of Chicago and now for the second time pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Petoskey, a "Men's League" was organized. While composed chiefly of the men of his church, it includes those of the Jewish and Catholic faith, and of no avowed religious attitude. Its object is to promote the social and intellectual fellowship of the men, and to unite them in organized effort for extending the influence and power for good of the church in the community. Appropriately to its purpose, the discussion at its first meeting was upon the relation of the church to the community, which was variously viewed from the standpoint of the business man, the lawyer, the physician and the politician, the mayor of the city speaking from the political viewpoint.

THE LEAGUE'S MEETINGS.

At subsequent sessions through the winter such points of practical relationship between Christian sentiment and community interests as these were discussed with free speech and variant view: "Early Closing of Our Business Houses—Advantages, Difficulties and a Feasible Plan;" "The Observance of Memorial Day—Should it be Perpetuated? Its Abuses, its Relation to the G. A. R." (the local post being present); "The Liquor Police Law—What it is," defined by a lawyer, its enforcement from the citizen's and saloon-keeper's points of view, and practical methods.

The anniversary address this summer was keyed to the same note, struck last season at the initiatory meeting—the relation of the churches to the community in Petoskey. The discussion by the League and others who remained after the close of the Sunday evening service, earnestly emphasized the local applications of the theme.

Refreshingly frank, free and fearless were the

(Continued on page 7.)

CHICAGO COMMONS.

A Monthly Record of Social Settlement Life and Work, especially in the Industrial Districts of the City of Chicago.

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Twenty-five cents per year, postpaid to any State or Country. Single copies sent to any address upon application. For larger numbers, special terms may be obtained on application. The publishers will be glad to receive lists of church members or other addresses, to whom sample copies may be sent.

Changes of Address.—Please notify the publishers promptly of any change of address, or of failure to receive the paper within a reasonable interval after it is due.

To Other Settlements.—We mean to regard as "preferred" names upon our mailing list, all settlements, and to send CHICAGO COMMONS as a matter of course to all such. In return, we ask for all reports, and, so far as possible, all printed or circular matter, however trivial, issued by settlements in the course of their regular work.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS

Relating to this publication should be addressed to the Managing Editor, JOHN P. GAVIT, Chicago Commons, 140 North Union Street, Chicago, Ill.

Entered as Second Class Matter May 18, 1896, at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill.

Vol. 1, No. 5.



AUGUST, 1896.

TO WHOM it may concern: The work of the settlements this winter will demand a great deal of non-resident help. Is this not a call to you to offer your services?

EIGHT pages this month signify only a temporary reduction and a preparation for larger issues in the future. It is our desire to make this paper increasingly helpful, and we shall be under obligation for suggestions or other aid looking to that end.

TO THE many friends inquiring as to the publication in permanent form of the Sociological Bibliography published in the July issue of CHICAGO COMMONS, we are glad to say that it is undergoing somewhat careful revision and amendment, with the idea of publication presently in leaflet form at a nominal price.

A SETTLEMENT WARNING.

In a recent symposium upon the settlement question it was well said by Miss Starr, of Hull House, that there is danger just now of the formation of a sort of "settlement cult," and that before long it may be necessary to bring into existence a new "Movement" with a new "Idea" to be spelled with capital letters and designed to correct and offset the blunders of the settlement Movement, Idea and Cult. This is a timely warning. Scarcely too often can it be insisted upon that there is upon

the settlements no obligation to work for brotherhood, neighborhood, industrial justice, which binds not equally upon every man and woman in proportion to his or her ability and opportunity.

Why are we who chance to have been called into this peculiar sort of life more bound to emphasize the Brotherhood of Man, to seek for and preach social democracy, than others, living elsewhere? Of what concern is it to us more than to you, O readers, that men and women and children are deprived of the God-given rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness? The social settlement is not an institution, manned by a peculiarly-constituted priesthood, and divinely ordained, in the division of human labor, to do what no others can do. It is rather a protest against neglect, a small recognition of the fact that society has left undone those things it ought to have done, and has done those things it ought not to have done; a rebuke to every man and woman who asks, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Let the social settlement be unctious to no man's soul. Let no man be glad "that some one is found fitted to do this kind of work." The settlement is a miserable pittance, and only a pittance, paid on account against the unspeakable obligation of Social Justice. It is at its best only an acknowledgment of what every man owes to every other man. By no means should one take comfort in his own neglect of Justice because a few brethren have repented of theirs.

THE sudden and most unexpected death of Mr. William H. Colvin, of Chicago, bereaves the whole settlement movement of one of its firmest friends and most intelligent and helpful co-operators. He literally carried Hull House on his heart. Many of its more burdensome details he made his daily concern. Its success inspired his highest social hope and his most self-sacrificing civic effort. He not only gave generously what he had, but at greater cost though with greater joy, what he was. To have seen his quiet enjoyment of a "Jane Club" tea, and to have caught the zest of his earnest, manly converse with some working-man in the reception room was to have a new hope born in one's heart of the democracy of wealth.

WITH all due regard to Professor Taylor's injunction that his "Labor Studies," referred to in another column, should be announced "without adjectives," the editor of CHICAGO COMMONS feels it to be in the interest of simple truth-telling to say that these studies are sure to be of great value to all interested in the social phenomena of our time, and to prophesy for them a wide reading.

Similar studies in Christian Citizenship, conducted by Professor Taylor in the *Golden Rule* and *Young Men's Era*, have been used by classes all over the country. We expect the coming "Labor Studies" to be of even greater value.

**

WE CONGRATULATE both Epworth House, of this city, and Miss Harriet Krause, who has been in charge of the Chicago Commons summer kindergarten, that Miss Krause is to be in charge of the Epworth House kindergarten during the coming winter. Miss Krause has made herself beloved by all with whom she came in contact during her stay at the Commons, and it is a matter of sincere rejoicing that she is to remain, for the present at least, in settlement service.

**

ANOTHER glimpse of the Chicago Commons neighborhood is seen in the photograph which we republish this month. But it is not our intention to limit our camera's activity to our own neighborhood. We are preparing for a series of illustrated articles upon the settlements of Chicago and other cities, and hope to intersperse also portraits and character sketches of prominent settlement workers.

Side Light Sketches

PROBABLY nothing could be more significant of the good done by the country trips of our friends among the girls and boys of our neighborhood than such a letter as this, which relieved a very anxious Italian mother's heart. The little girl had never been away from home before, and the eagerness with which the entire family awaited the first tidings of her safe arrival was pathetic to see. Here is the letter, as nearly *verbatim et literatim* as types can make it, omitting only names:

— — — — — St.
ELGIN, ILL., Aug. 16, 1896.

Dear Mother I like to write you a few lines. I am in a good place I got a room for myself and I sleep along [alone]. I can eat all I want [!] every day I can get fresh milk from the cows. There is a girl as large as I am, and she has to [?] big sister and they like me and I am going to stay only for a week. Mother dont be mad over there I get nice fresh air I dont get stomach* no more. When I got out to Elgin a lady took us to the picnic and stay till 4 o'lek then the lady took me to the lady house and the lady is so nice and I and haveing a good time. I see lots of flowes and trees there are peach trees apples trees pare trees Cherry trees, and I can have all I want and the little girl said that when I coming home she is going to give me lots of flowes. I play with the little girl all time I get fresh water from the ground I an going to the park all this week good by Mother and all of yous. The number where I am staying for a week is — — — street, Elgin, Ill.

From your loving
Daughter,

*Stomach-ache. This poor child is suffering from chronic catarrh of the stomach.

Settlement and Neighborhood.

A BUSY SUMMER.

Outline Sketch of the Work in the Settlement During the Heated Weeks.

The reports of the work in our own settlement are reduced this month to the minimum, partly to accord with our temporarily restricted space limits, partly because while even more personal and far-reaching than the apparently larger work of the winter season, the activities of the summer campaign are less susceptible of detailed description. A brief sketch will suffice to carry the story on where the reports of the July issue left it off.

As has been indicated, the residential force, while materially reduced in numbers, has still been large enough for practical work, and by careful management all necessary duties have been provided for. In addition to the routine work, a very large number of personal visits have been made, in houses extending over a widely radiating territory. These visits have not been impertinent intrusions, but have been made legitimate by the call for children in the fresh air work, by the distribution of the constant supply of beautiful flowers sent in by friends in the outlying country districts, and by the appallingly accelerating number of calls for material aid in these sad days of increasing unemployment and consequent distress.

KINDERGARTEN A SUCCESS.

The summer kindergarten draws to its close as CHICAGO COMMONS goes to press, after a season of successful work, justifying beyond the possibility of a doubt the risk assumed at the outset. Upward of fifty little folks have enjoyed every day of the session, and have been kept from the degradation of the streets. Two noble young women have given their services in this good cause, sacrificing their hard-earned vacation "without money and without price," and have set a standard which would test the consecration of many a worker. The gifts of our friends for their subsistence while here have almost exactly balanced the cost of the work.

TENEMENT HOUSE INSPECTION.

A feature of the work during July has been the inspection and detailed description of typical crowded tenements in the ward. This work has been done by one of the residents in the direct behalf of the Committee of Fifty, but its results will prove of great value in the settlement experience and study. While the Seventeenth Ward is in the respect of crowded and unsanitary houses far from the worst in Chicago, there are several sec-

tions of the ward in which the investigators found conditions belying the city's claim to civilization.

THE FRESH AIR CAMPAIGN.

In previous accounts the fresh air work has been quite fully described. About seventy-five children have been given outings of longer or shorter duration; by the Christian Endeavorers of Elgin and the Congregational Sunday School of Downer's Grove several older persons have been helped at Dwight and elsewhere to vacations otherwise impossible, and a series of picnics for a day at a time have been made possible, notably by the Margaret Circle of King's Daughters, of Berwyn, who "personally conducted" several parties of boys to Riverside. Best of all, perhaps, is the outing brought about by this circle for an invalid member of the Girls' Progressive Club.

IN THE HOUSE.

Of the regular work in the house, the Tuesday evening meetings of the Industrial Economic Union have continued without interruption. The topic of chief interest in these meetings has been the silver question, at least three meetings having been given up to it, the principal speakers being H. L. Bliss, Col. J. C. Roberts, of the American Bimetallic Union, and Rev. Morris W. Morse, of California.

The Woman's Club, meeting weekly, has considered various topics of timely interest, has enjoyed an outing at Oak Park and is preparing for an active winter's campaign. The Girls' Progressive Club and the Wednesday Evening Club of younger girls, have also met without intermission.

In the World of Settlements.

CLEVELAND'S NEW SETTLEMENT.

Hiram House and its Affiliation with the Young Men's Christian Association.

The first announcement of "Hiram House," the new settlement in Cleveland, under the auspices of Hiram College, shows that the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations are to occupy an important place in the college life of the institution. At the opening of the college year in 1895 the Home Missionary class took up the study of sociological questions as outlined in the Y. M. C. A. Handbook, by Prof. Graham Taylor. This class grew until it became necessary to organize it into a club for sociological study. One of the first actions of the club was to organize a "Social Settlement Board," with President E. V. Zollars as chairman, and under the auspices of this board the settlement was founded at the corner of Washington and Hanover streets, overlooking what is known as "The Island" or "The Triangle." It is not a

criminal section, but a district of very poor homes. It has a kindergarten under the management of Misses Lida Gibbons and Carrie Goodrich. It will also have a day nursery, lecture courses, entertainments, reading rooms, etc., and will publish a monthly paper, *Hiram House Bulletin*, as a medium between the settlement and its friends and supporters.

TRIBUTE TO HULL HOUSE.

The August issue of the *Arena* contains an article by Annie L. Muzzey, entitled "A Social Settlement," and treating of Hull House in a style exhibiting a rare accuracy and clearness of discrimination as to the settlement idea in general and Hull House in particular. It is to be regretted that space is not available for a substantial quotation from the article. This brief extract must serve until the reader has opportunity to secure the article entire:

The mission of Hull House is simply one of pure neighborliness. It assumes at the outset that there is to be an exchange of kindly offices and mutual benefits. It sits down in the midst of its humble neighborhood with the idea of sharing the influence of its larger opportunities with those whose lives are defrauded of the light and beauty that belong equally to all. It has no cumbersome theories to which it is bound to conform, but is ruled only by a loving intelligence that constantly seeks the best good of the community of which it has, by free choice, become an important and a responsible part.

SAN FRANCISCO'S SECOND REPORT.

An exceedingly attractive and well-printed little pamphlet is the second annual report of the San Francisco Settlement Association, just at hand and dated April, 1896. "Settlement House," as it is called, is at 15 South Park, and was opened January 2, 1895. The residential force has never exceeded four persons, making thus a small and homogeneous group, more like a normal family than is possible in the case of a large settlement. The importance of this factor is recognized by the present report, in words which every settlement worker will do well to keep in mind: "It is well to remember that these informal and mutually helpful relations between the Settlement and its neighbors are what constitute its distinctive character."

The work of the Settlement is of the usual sort, and its clubs and classes greatly increased during the past year.

THE JULY ISSUE of CHICAGO COMMONS was designed not only to be representative of the earlier issues of the paper, and to exhibit the work of one particular settlement, but also and especially to explain the settlement idea in general. Among the general articles published with this in view are those on "Foreign Missions at Home—Resemblance of the Settlements to Missionary Homes in Heathen Lands," "Purpose and Scope of the Settlement," "In the World of Settlements (Department)," "A Short Sociological Bibliography," etc., etc.

We will send any quantity, postpaid, at the rate of two cents per copy, or will mail them at that rate to any list of addresses sent to us. (Enclose stamps, check, post-office order or cash, at our risk.)

PERMANENT SOCIAL RESULTS.

(Continued from page 3.)

manly, though differing, expressions of opinion by layman and minister, church member and outsider, Democratic editor and Republican editor. The next evening a private meeting of the City Council was quietly held to discuss the moral situation of the city as it had been portrayed by the prominent citizens who had so plainly placed themselves on record regarding it.

UNION CONFERENCE.

The following Sunday evening a union mass meeting, in which several churches united their congregations, was held at the Petoskey Opera House, at which addresses were made by Professor Taylor and others representing the ministers and citizens of Petoskey, on the practical ways and means of promoting civic betterment. Thus the church exemplified its real relation to the community by lifting the civic ideal, providing a free floor for a non-partisan discussion of the actual social condition, and initiating a practical movement for betterment, but stopping short of committing itself to any scheme of procedure or identifying itself with any reform organization.

INTEREST IN THE COMMONS.

Interest in our kindergarten among the widely representative cottagers was marked, both last summer, when it was only a hope, and this season, when we had the story of the year's success to tell. Not only in the great auditorium did hundreds hear of its work for the child-life of our ward, but the repetition of the tale was invited at Harbor Point, in the house of Mr. D. B. Gamble, of Proctor & Gamble, whose experiment in profit-sharing is widely known, and at Wequetonsing. The cottagers at the latter family resort added, to the gifts which a year ago enabled us to realize the hoped-for blessing upon our little neighbors, a generous share of the expense of its ensuing second year.

The July issue of CHICAGO COMMONS was in great demand, especially because of its kindergarten pictures and its list of books on social subjects.

BIBLE AND LABOR STUDIES.

The themes upon which Professor Taylor has lectured in five summer assemblies are grouped in two courses. The first included the following eight studies on "The Social Teachings of the Bible":

Social Teachings of the Bible.

- I. The Collective Terms of Scripture.
- II. The Formative Forces of Society.
- III. The World-View of the Prophets.
- IV. The Social Significance of the Life of the Son of Man.
- V. The Social Results of the Coming of the Spirit.

VI. St. Paul's Conception of the Church as a Social Organism.

VII. Kingdom, Church, World.

VIII. Personal and Corporate Means for Realizing the Kingdom of God on Earth.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The second course of seven lectures included the following lectures, showing the progress and stages of

The Movement for the Emancipation of Labor.

- I. From Serfdom to Wages—The Peasant Pioneers.
- II. From the Actual to the Ideal Commonwealth—Sir Thomas More and the Utopias.
- III. From the Factory to Freedom of Woman and Child—Factory Reformers.
- IV. From Legal Inferiority to Charter Rights—Chartists and Churchmen.
- V. From the Chaos of Competition to the Organization of Industry—Trades Unionists and Socialists.
- VI. From the Caste of Class to Social Democracy—Arnold Toynbee and Social Settlements.
- VII. From Ecclesiasticism to the Kingdom of God—The Social Evangelists.

JOTTINGS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Laboring men will hold a meeting this evening at Trades Assembly hall. It will be similar to the meetings held while Professor Taylor was in the city.—*Des Moines, Iowa, Daily News, August 3, 1896.*

The *Courier*, of Lincoln, Neb., for Saturday, August 8, reprints in full the warden's "field notes" from our July issue.

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